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CALIFORNIA GARDEN

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SEPTEMBER, 1914

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September Flower and Vegetable Gardens
The Water Problem

The Evolution of the Lath House
School Bulletin No. 13

Nurserymen's Convention Oct. 15-16-17

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The California Garden

Published Monthly by the San Diego Floral Association
One Dollar per Year, Ten Cents per Copy

Vol. 6

POINT LOMA, CALIFORNIA, SEPTEMBER, 1914

No. 3

In a book called "The Critic in the Orient" we find these questions and answers relative to the Japanese people.

"What is it that has kept them unsporting from the world of business? What secret source of spiritual force have they been able to draw upon to keep fresh and dewy this eager, artistic sense that must be developed with so much labor among any Western people?

"The answer to these questions is found by several shrewd observers in the Japanese devotion to their gardens."

Then the author goes on to elaborate with details that illustrate this devotion in all classes of Japanese Society and perhaps we might better have gone on quoting him, but some how the bare reason of devotion to their gardens" seems to carry an extraordinary impulse to think along the lines that this magazine exists to advocate. The reading however caused an envious sigh for a field where gardens are more considered than clothes, houses, or even autos.

Now it is for you to laugh and ask, "Who wants to be kept unsporting from the world of business? Who cares a whoop for a dewy eager artistic sense? Give us worlds of business and something tangible like dollars and business blocks. Gardens! Well we should smile."

Spare us your pity, we are merely quoting what an American book critic wrote after a visit to Japan, and much of his book gives evidence that he was in part at least a most business like cataloguer, and neither overburdened with imagination or love for the things that belong thereto.

We cannot refrain from adding that this author goes on to consider fearfully whether the Japanese won't lose some-

thing well worth retaining in his make-up, from our too close acquaintance.

Note--Since writing the above, we learn that the Mission Valley pumping plant is mercifully inactive.

Strange what a lot of intemperance comes out of our water question. Charges of untruth, incompetency, ignorance, and counter charges. Personal wordy warfare with threatened physical violence, and long letters in the daily press from folks who take sides and exhibit more or less ability in word magic and have more or less use for water.

As the California Garden sees it, the injection of this personality into the water question forms in itself a grave danger in that partisanship is a poor qualification to bring to any investigation.

It is not a crime to offer to sell water to the city, nor is it a felony to criticise that offer with the object of getting at facts.

The California Garden confesses itself to be ignorant of matters pertaining to water sheds, miners inches, run offs, and reservoirs, and believes those in the same boat form a goodly company in San Diego.

When a man is real sick with something he knows nothing about he calls in the most expert advice he can get for his money. San Diego is sick for water and she should call in the best water expert her money can hire.

There is one thing in all this flotsam and jetsam that floats on the water question and that is the apparent multiplicity of sources from which the needed water may be obtained. The Volcan system, the Cuyamaca. The San Diego River, the Tia Juana River, all have billions of gallons. Does not this one feature alone suggest that we must have somebody who knows, to tell us where to begin? Has our municipal wharf experience already faded from our minds?

In the meantime we want water. Our gardens do anyway, and they wont get it at advanced rates.

California Gardens in September

The Flower Garden

Mary Matthews

If you are intending to have a goodly showing of bulbous flowers next spring and summer, now is the time to prepare your grounds for them, and if you have not already ordered your bulbs, do it at once. The earlier your order is placed, the more apt you are to get choice stock. There may be a shortage in the foreign bulbs this season, as the majority of those imported are the so-called Dutch bulbs. For these we look to Holland and Belgium and in case a full supply is not available, it will be a case of first come, first served.

The Narcissus is becoming more popular each season, and among bulb fanciers some choice new varieties are being produced. One dealer abroad offers a long list of new trumpet kind, some of them being priced as high as \$15.00 per bulb. But there are many fine ones among the reasonably priced. They do exceptionally well here, and if the ground is not desired for other things can be left to grow and increase for several seasons without lifting. They need a good fine loamy soil, with plenty of moisture during the growing season. But at no time must the water stand at the roots; good drainage is essential. The depth to plant is according to size of the bulbs. A standard rule is to cover the bulb once and a half its own depth; on heavy soils, do not plant quite so deep.

Another spring blooming bulb that has grown rapidly in favor is the Spanish Iris. In colder latitudes they have to be protected if planted out in the fall, but with us, like so many others, they grow well under ordinary conditions and furnish abundant blooms for the garden or cut flowers. Anemones and Ranunculus are beautiful when well grown, but for a season or so do not seem to have succeeded here in San Diego, probably for lack of moisture just at the critical time. Both of these grow and bloom during the rainy season in their native country, and with us where the rainy season is often lacking in rain, we neglect to supply water just at the time when most needed.

Tulips do well the first season, but after that the bulbs are apt to disappear or break into several small ones, and do not bloom a second season. The early varieties usually fail to bloom at all, but the late ones, the Darwins, the May-flowering, and what is known as the Old Dutch breeder tulips, are well worth growing for one season's bloom alone. In your list of Darwins, do not omit *La Tulipe noire*, (the black tulip) made famous in Dumas story, with which we are all familiar.

If you are going to plant any of the *Lillium Candidum*, the Madonna lily of the old gardens, they should go in the ground this month, as they make a winter growth. They like a good rich loam and a partly shaded location, and once planted resent being coddled. *Watsonias* also should go in for their winter's growth. *Callas* that are showing growth, should be given plenty of water and a very rich soil. *Freesias* for early blooming ought to be in now; they bloom better and last longer if planted on the north side. The novelties do not compare with the old standard types. The best of these is *Purity*. There is a host of the smaller bulbs that can be tucked in in vacant spots along the edges of the borders or under shrubs. *Sparaxis*, *ixia*, *babianias*, *alliums*, etc., should be planted in groups of a dozen or more of each kind to be effective. Divide and replant your *iris germanica* this month. Your seedling perennials that were planted last month, if large enough (that is out of the seed leaf), should be reset into other boxes or beds, several inches apart. Keep them moist enough so that they will become established, but if too wet, they are apt to rot off. Plant the last of this month sweet *allysum*, *mignonette*, scarlet flax, and any other annual you may like for winter blooming. Any of your stocks that are large enough can now be put into permanent beds. Watch the winter blooming sweet peas and see that they do not dry out; furnish supports as soon as needed. If you have not sown your sweet pea seed yet, do it at once if you want them for winter or early spring.

The last number of the *Gardners'*

Chronical, New York, has an excellent article by Mr. S. Zvolak, the originator of the Christmas Sweet pea, on their culture for winter blooming. Chrysanthemums will have to be looked after every day, if you are going to have prize winners; disbud, pinch out all side shoots, take off suckers from the roots, give them ample fertilizer and water in abundance when needed.

SEPTEMBER GARDENING.

George P. Hall

When the daughter of Mother Ceres, so the Myths tell us, was held in captivity by Pluto in his cavern, guarded by Cerebus, the three-headed dog, she refused to eat any of the choicest viands Pluto's chef would provide for her, as she believed if she ate anything in the enchanted palace it would prevent her escape from captivity. Mother Ceres had become so distressed at not being able to locate her lost daughter that the earth had refused to yield its increase, and at every step Mother Ceres took the plants died, as if by magic. At last Quicksilver discovered the missing child, and knowing she was half starved took with him the only thing he could find that was not blighted by death, a pomegranite, but it was so dry that the famished child could only find a small place to nibble at and it contained six seeds. Pluto made the discovery that she had tasted food and demanded that she should stay forever, but Quicksilver argued that as he had furnished the food and she had only got six seeds, that the time should be divided between the child living with her mother, Ceres, for six months in the year and with Pluto the remaining six, when the earth should be covered with frozen death. Thus the myths of old divided the time for most of the world's best season and worst for producing vegetation.

In Southern California Mother Ceres has another standard, a longer time when her devoted daughter can stay longer with her; in fact nearly all the time Pluto is whining because his wanted protege is delayed in coming to his ice-gemmed palace. Here you are in the midst of a new growing season, where you can repeat almost entirely the operations of planting as in May, even to corn, especially the Golden Bantam for table use can be planted, and if a generous supply of manure is prefaced in the hills you can re-

peat the planting of the vines of early spring. The day will be warmer, but the nights begin to grow longer. The only perceptible difference in the temperature will be warmer days and cooler nights, but the compensation is about equal.

By the last of the month you should begin a generous planting of peas and beans and the first plantings of Windsor beans, which, by the way, are excellent for spading under, if you think them too coarse for the table. They make rank foliage and are good nitrogen gatherers. Now is a good time to begin on the turnip crop, both Strap Leaf and Sweeds. Timely month for beets and carrots and for renewing all the kales and cabbage requisites, onions, parsnips and celery. If you did not plant generously of string and wax beans last month, select a warm, sheltered portion of the garden and plant abundantly now. They only require from six to eight weeks to be ready for the table, and if you have a surplus they bring the best price about the days of Thankfulness. Kohlrabi, leeks and lettuce, for those who like them, are timely for the month's planting and will grow on into the winter months. Time also for potatoes. They require from two and one-half to four months to mature, according to disposition, and will get out of the ground in time for the February crop of spuds to be reinstated.

Watch the season, and if it should be quite foggy and the "war lords" should mobilize the aphids to make an attack on your neutrality bed of peas and beans, use the sulphur gun liberally. It might be well in planting to moisten the beans and peas you are going to plant and then roll them in dry sulphur. This is a sort of suborning process that rather astonishes the mildew company.

Be sure and plant tender plants in the shelter of larger ones, to protect them from the hot sun in the day time and the cool winds at night. Plants, one and all, do love some shelter from the scalding blasts of Pluto and his valet, Jack Frost, but Jack comes on tip-toe, and a good early sprinkling from the hose before the sun gets up hides all traces of his early impertinence. Use good care and cultivation, for if it is true that the "war" makes everything else come up, it won't work in the garden worth a cent.

Come to the September meeting.

The Rudiments of Gardening

Official Bulletin No. 13, Issued under Direction of Prof. H. J. Baldwin, County Superintendent of Schools
Teachers will use contents of these Bulletins for their regular classwork in Agriculture

By **GEORGE P. HALL**

President Little Eanders Colony, San Ysidro, Cal.

Remedies for Plant Diseases and Methods of Destroying Injurious Insects That Are Enemies of the Growing Plants.

Q. What is the latest and best method of combatting the injuries done by various insects?

Ans. The State Department at Sacramento, and the Agricultural Department at Washington have sent explorers abroad in foreign countries from which plants have been brought here infested with injurious insects and these explorers have discovered the natural enemies of the different injurious insects and have brought them to this country. In Sacramento is the State Insectory, where the predaceous or beneficial insects are raised and sent out to the orchards of the farmers so they may destroy the insects that are destroying their plants, trees and crops.

Q. How can these friendly insects be obtained?

Ans. By sending to the State Horticultural Commissioner at Sacramento, or the officer in charge of the Insectory specimens of the insects that are troubling your growing plants. The State official will, if he has them ready to send out, transmit to you a "colony" of the predaceous insect that is the natural enemy of the aphid, or insect that is troubling you. You place them on your troubled plants and the new friends you have been given are the enemies of your enemy, or your natural ally.

Q. What can we do to prevent or cure diseases that are not caused by insects, but are sometimes more destructive?

Ans. For blights, fungus, mildew spots there are certain chemicals used which either prevent, combat or destroy the various plant diseases. Bordeaux mixture, a combination of lime, bluestone (sulphate of copper) and water, in proportion: 5 pounds unslaked lime, 5 pounds bluestone and 50 gallons water. This combination, when properly mixed, is a remedy and preventative of what are known as "fungus" diseases such as "brown spot" on potatoes,

"curl leaf" on peaches, "red rust" on roses and almost every fungus disease that is different from mildew.

Q. What is mildew?

Ans. Mildews appear in several forms and under a host of different names, but in the main they are like the common mold on moldy bread. On plants it is a delicate dust-like covering, sometimes in patches, at others covering the entire leaf or fruit, extending over the entire plant as in roses, beans, peas and other plants that are affected by it, extending to grapevines.

Q. What is the remedy to cure or prevent attacks of mildew?

Ans. Dry sulphur applied to the plants when they are coming out through the ground is a preventative, if the sulphur has not been used in the drill when the seed was planted as in the case of peas or beans. If the first application does not perfectly destroy the mildew another or several applications can be made. The sulphur is not a remedy for fungus diseases nor the Bordeaux mixture a remedy for mildew, except in the case of an attack on melon vines when it has the appearance of mildew but is in reality a fungus disease and can be controlled by the lime and bluestone mixture, called Bordeaux mixture.

Q. What is "shot hole fungus"?

Ans. A disease that attacks plum, pear and other fruit trees. The disease, concentrating in numerous spots, eats holes through the leaves, and if not arrested will finally denude the trees of its foliage. It being a fungus disease, is cured if taken in the early stages if Bordeaux is applied, and crops like potatoes, tomatoes, peas and beans are generally helped by an early and generous application of Bordeaux mixture.

The monthly association meetings give an education in plant life which you can't afford to miss—if you are at all interested.

That corner lot at Fifth and Robinson spoils the effect of the fine home next door. Someone should be sufficiently interested to agitate a rake over it for a few hours. The association goes out to plant lots, why couldn't they meet as a "white wings" society just as a rebuke.

The Rose

If rose bushes have been kept dry during the last two months they should be irrigated the end of September to start growth for a fall crop of bloom. This irrigation should be very thorough, wetting all the ground and deep down, to be followed by as careful a cultivation. When the new growth starts, a judicious but not severe pruning should be done, of course all dead wood removed, and long shoots shortened back half. Don't stimulate till growth has well started. Look out for mildew, as the weather this year has been a mildew breeder, and sulphur at first sign; in fact it would be the course of wisdom to sulphur anyway.

It has been observed that a good deal of pruning of climbing and hedge roses is going on now, and in one case, at any rate, this consisted in cutting off all the vigorous new growths. This is wrong. These roses should be pruned when at the most dormant stage, December and January usually, and then old wood should be removed and the new worked in. The quick deterioration of most rose hedges, even the Cherokee, is largely due to the easy but un-intelligent practice of clipping them to shape, regardless of wood selection. Another thing against their doing their best is the almost universal neglect to give fertilizer. Being in a hedge does not make a rose a cypress or even any less of a rose.

There appears to be much more latitude in the time for successful budding of roses in this section than has been generally supposed. May has been given as the favored time, but this year the writer has had occasion to bud about one hundred briars for standards. They were worked from April 24th to June 26th. At the latter date thirteen that had not taken were worked over to Joseph Hill and Lyon, and every one responded and grew more quickly than those of the earlier operations. The important thing is that both stock and bud be in real active growth, and with us this is largely a matter of irrigating. Any rosarian should be satisfied to live in San Diego if he can have a house facing east, so that he may plant his front garden full of Joseph Hills to greet the morning sun as he climbs above San Miguel and a back lot a-bloom with General MacArthurs to glow blood red with his last rays as he sinks in the Pacific.

Just these two grand gentlemen and that dainty lady Cecile Bruner climbing up to his window and blushing pink at her daring.

A CONVENTION OF PLANT GROWERS AND PLANT LOVERS

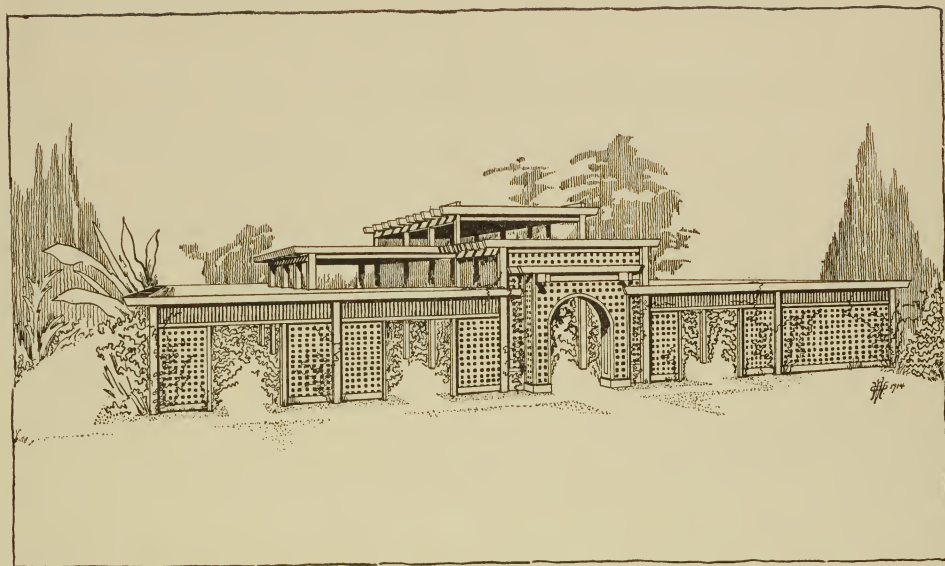
It affords The California Garden a real pleasure to be able to announce that the preliminaries for the forthcoming convention of the California Association of Nurserymen, to be held in the Grant Hotel of this City on October 15, 16 and 17, are being well provided for. The local committee, of which Mr. Walter Birch is chairman, has been working harmoniously with the officers of the Floral Association, the Chamber of Commerce, the Park Commission and the Exposition people, with a view to securing not only a good local attendance, but a large delegation from all sections of the State. The program is nearing completion, and among its more prominent features may be mentioned at this time the following addresses.

"The Eight-Hour Law and the Nursery Industry," by Leonard Coates; "Some Phases of the Transportation Problem," by J. D. Meriwether; "Down-to-Date Methods of Inspection," by H. A. Weinland; "Smyrna Fig Culture in Europe and in California," by George C. Roeding; "Treating Refractory Soils with Dynamite" by John B. Morley; "Recent Lessons in Lemon Culture and Marketing," by R. C. Allen; "The Exposition Beautiful Its Educational value," by Frank P. Allen, Jr.; "The Avocado; the Situation as it is Today," by F. O. Popenoe; beside a number of other papers yet to be announced.

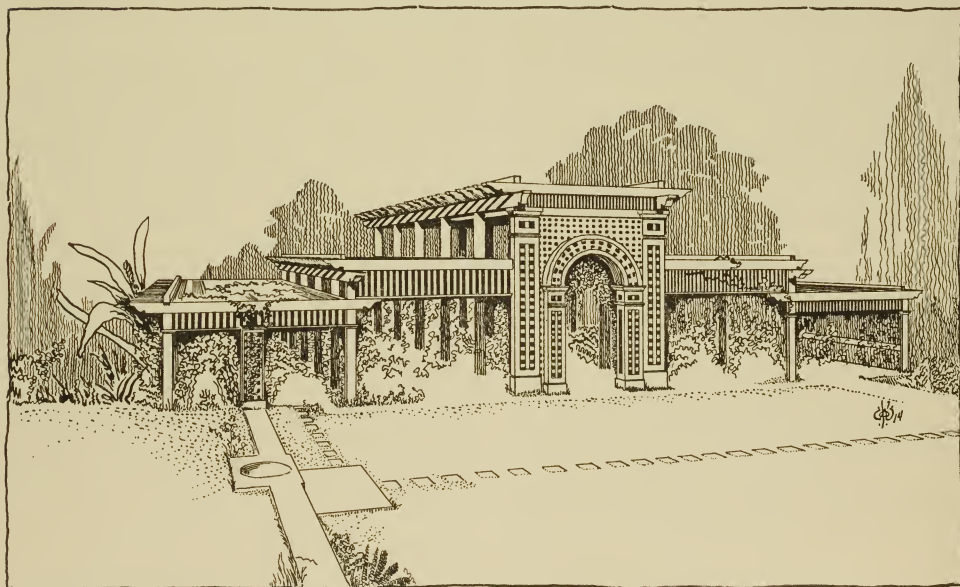
Friday evening, October 16, will be under the auspices of the San Diego Floral Association, on which occasion addresses will be made on "The Amateur Gardener and the Nurseryman", with additional entertaining and social features.

Saturday will be sight-seeing day for the visitors. In the morning they will visit the Exposition grounds, going from there to the Mission Cliff Gardens, where a picnic luncheon will be served. After lunch auto trips to points of interest will be made.

Do you know of a prominent vacant lot which may be planted to wildflowers this fall? If so, inform the secretary, phone Main 584.



LATH HOUSE DESIGNS--No. 1 above, No. 2 below.



By V. O. WALLINGFORD, Architect

Evolution of the Lath House

V. O. WALLINGFORD, Architect

Both of the lath house designs illustrated were preliminary studies in developing the ideas of the Architect and the Owner toward a common ground.

The first one, marked "Number One," was a somewhat pyramidal arrangement of pergola features with the top covered with lath and the sides latticed.

There were to be several entrances from the garden that surrounded the proposed lath house, and the central opening was treated with an arch and a portal projecting somewhat out in front of the wall line.

The Architect was somewhat prejudiced against mere lath spaced an inch or more apart, and wanted to secure a more ornate effect than lath alone seemed to offer. He tried to secure it by squares of shadow created by intersecting lines of light, and to show the Owner what it would look like, he made the picture.

The Architect had also a feeling that a building as large as it was proposed to make this one, ought to have two or three breaks in the skyline, or it might be monotonous and commonplace in appearance, so he gave the composition a couple of lifts toward the center and developed the pyramid as it appears in the drawing.

After discussing this design for a little, the idea came that something even more ornamental than the first idea might be worked out with curved or shaped beam ends, pilasters, capitals and latticed sunshine; and the "Number Two" sketch developed.

This one while it may be better than the first one, really got further away from the fundamental idea than was desirable, and was also discarded for more study.

It seemed too tall, and out of proportion to its surroundings, though the Architect seemed to think both of them were quite clever.

Eventually some ideas from both of the studies were adopted, and the working drawings as made showed a lath house about eighty feet square, the central portion raised about three and a half feet above the height of the outer walls; an entrance through a dainty "De la Robbia"

Loggia at the near corner, which formed the end of a vista through the Italian pergola at the house; one gate at the middle of the near side with swinging gates; the side walls of lattice and lath to make sun-checks; and the whole to be painted a little with creamy paint to stand out the more brilliantly against the background of the trees behind it.

Inside it was to be just as "lath housy", and ferny, and woodsy as the owner with lots of just those things can make it.

And we are hoping it will be built in time for the 1915 year and all that will come then.

THE LATH HOUSE.

There is a query from a reader to be answered under this head as to liquid fertiliser, so that the following details of manufacture and use are submitted.

Liquid fertilizer can be made from any plant food, as nothing is available as such unless it can be dissolved. If ordinary cow, sheep, or stable manure be used the strength of it is usually gauged by color, and the color of weak tea is considered to indicate the right mixture for use. It is made by putting water and fertiliser together in a vessel and letting them stand and the resulting liquid is generally much too concentrated and must be reduced with clear water before using.

If nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia be used, a small level teaspoonful to a gallon of water is plenty strong enough. All the mixtures sold by the seed stores carry directions on the package.

As to application. First it must be insisted that liquid fertiliser should not be applied while the growth is in need of moisture. If any degree of dryness exists a watering with clear water should first be given. Also that a plant when potted or boxed or basketed is only in a state to benefit from liquid fertiliser when its root action fully occupies the receptacle. Further only plants in active growth want fertilising. Thus freshly potted things should not be fertilised.

Liquid fertiliser should only be used between waterings with clear water in no greater proportion than one to three. As

to the amount to be given, use it just as you would water. The question of the application of liquid fertiliser to growths in the ground is not considered here, as it is so little practised, for with the mixing of the fertiliser in the soil itself, the frequent irrigations rendered necessary by our climate, automatically answers the purpose.

To keep your tuberous begonias blooming, you must clip off all seed pods, see that drainage if in pots, stays open, and give liquid fertilizer at least once a week. If a plant shows a disposition to stop growing gradually lessen the moisture to it and let it ripen its tuber, otherwise it may decay. Even a tuberous begonia occasionally knows when it has done enough. A fruitful source of decadence with these plants is the lodging of fallen blooms or shed bloom stalks on live growth. This will inevitably start decay, so that it is a wise precaution to go over the plants ev-

ery day and remove these sources of danger. The center bloom of the bunches of three will often come off the stalk but be unable to fall down being caught on the outside ones. This condition is easily detected by the wilting of the severed bloom.

It were useless to deny that some of our potted plants are suffering from the quality of the water now being supplied. Notably is this the case with Rex begonias and the more delicate ferns such as maidenhair. The only possible help lies in using only enough water, and where evil effects show, in repotting with quite fresh earth. It is understood that this is only a temporary condition, and will be remedied when we can do without pumping at the Old Mission Valley Plant. Perhaps only certain sections are getting this product in which event those sections are peculiarly unfortunate.

The Dahlia

A. D. ROBINSON

I am besieged with questions about dahlias, ranging from "What do I mean by a seedling" to why does not a dahlia I have never seen nor of which I have any information, bloom right away? This is not to discourage questioners. I love to be treated as a dahlia expert. Perhaps for the same reason as a very good painter I knew desired to be considered an inspired electrician; he was no electrician.

Many questions were about mildew. It is certain that mildew has been very bad on dahlias this season but it does not seem to attack a plant that has had sufficient water and food until its best blooming period is past in which event the obvious course is to cut it down, and if a second crop is desired it is also clear that no old mildewed growth should be left in the vicinity of the fresh pushing ones to infect them. In view of the fact that mildew is spread by a minute spore, it would seem advisable to sulphur those that have been cut off as soon as they start new growth. The same climatic conditions that have favored mildew, the cool dull summer, have been inimical to the development of seed, and so far hardly a pod on the double varieties has matured.

Experience with disbudding on Souvenir de Gustave Doazen has shown that be-

side increasing size of bloom and length of stalk it has appreciably lengthened the blooming season. These plants are still in good condition, whereas others not disbudded in the same bed have been cut down as gone by.

Sundry wise men, that is men wise in the ways of plants, visited Rosecroft lately and talked dahlias, and one said that we must discard all the varieties that hang their heads, and breed for a stiff necked generation. This means the passing of Lady Fair and her ilk. Personally I am not in accord with this decree. Some of the varieties with these pendant flowers make the most beautiful specimen bushes, the blooms resemble tassels, and a tassel should hang. Be it admitted that the stiffer the stalk, the better the bloom as a cut flower, but up to the present the chief service of the dahlia is to make masses of glorious color in our gardens. Perhaps I am prejudiced in favor of these modest ladies who bow their necks to hide their blushes. Perhaps I find a charm in charms half concealed; perhaps I like to place a careful hand under their chins and so reveal their full beauty. Who knows and who cares, so long as one of every fellow's kind exists somewhere for him.

Out-Door Meeting at Braemar

The out-door meetings of the Floral Association are proving very interesting and are being well attended. They give the members a chance to compare notes, and to observe how other amateur gardeners lay out their grounds.

The September out-door meeting was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. T. Scripps, Braemar Manor, Pacific Beach, on the first day of the month.

Twelve years ago Mr. and Mrs. Scripps took possession of Braemar Manor, when the only growing things on the place were a few cypress trees and bermuda grass. Today, the grounds are surrounded with double rows of Phoenix Canariensis palms, large and sturdy in appearance. Within the grounds are seemingly all manner of trees, shrubs and flowers, perennial and annual.

Here and there are various out-buildings, each typical of a distinct race or class. There is a substantial wigwam built by real red men, and inside are numberless Indian relics and curios, each having its story, which is most interestingly told by the hostess.

The lath house, with a dome of lath in the center, is rich in ferns and tuberous begonias, and various plants which delight in partial shade. A luxuriant grapevine forms an arbor which the sun cannot penetrate.

Over on the bay front are other summer houses, including a Japanese teagarden, a little log hut and numerous queer little nooks and cozy seats, some made from flat and oddshaped stones.

The hall of music is most attractive, finished in rough lumber in art craft style and rich in Indian rugs, baskets, curtains and table coverings. Some wonderful specimens of Indian baskets have been gathered during pilgrimages by Mrs. Scripps to the homes of the workers themselves.

Florally, Braemar is another demonstration of the possibilities in San Diego. Situated just off the ocean front, with a sandy soil, the prospect would seem none too promising, yet the three requisites, which the Garden harps upon, "Water, Fertilizer and Work," have produced creditable blooms of almost every flower

family. Among those noted were penstemons, dahlias, zinnias, ageratum, amaryllis, hollyhocks, gladiola, carnations, etc., besides vines and shrubs of many kinds. Mrs. Scripps' roses have long been famous through having won many ribbons and cups at the flower shows, but she confessed that it is necessary to import adobe to grow them successfully at Braemar. They use fertilizer in generous quantities on all their grounds, but the palms seemed to thrive on the natural conditions, their roots probably going down to the salt water.

While the whole garden scene was a great delight to all the guests, Mrs. Scripps feels that there is still chance for improvement, which they are now planning in various ways. The bulb garden is to be greatly enlarged and much more done in the way of borders.

GARDEN PLANS

Considerable criticism of the attitude of California Garden towards the general garden plan of this locality has come to hand. Condensed, it amounts to this. "The Garden gravely disapproves of the prevailing garden. What is it willing to do to supply the kind it recommends?"

California Garden has published two plans in detail; it has made numberless suggestions; nevertheless it realizes the necessity for individual ideas to meet individual needs, and it will undertake to provide an outline plan under the following conditions:

It will draw up a plan, both for arrangement and planting, embodying owner's preferences as far as possible at a charge of from \$25.00 up, according to size and intricacy. Such plan will be made after one or more visits to the location and conferences with owner. This plan will not be working drawings of pergolas, pools, summer houses or any constructive feature, but such can be furnished at additional cost. It will however carry all necessary suggestions from which these can be made. The money received from such work will go into the magazine excepting actual out of pocket expenses, and the Editor expects to do the work personally.

Pickings and Peckings

By THE EARLY BIRD

That was all a dream I had last month about the development of that Point Loma property on natural lines. The mule and the scraper have had their way and those lovely slopes are shaved and shorn of every growth save where on one hillock a few remaining shrubs stand to accentuate the general barrenness. After watching with futile indignation the lines of fire destroying the piles of uprooted brush I went home to a troubled sleep and dreamed thus:

I was perched in a tree that grew by the gate of the Hereafter through which all mortals must pass. By this gate stood a guard who questioned each traveller as he sought admittance and according to the answers was his destination decided. A continuous stream passed through; finally came one whose form seemed familiar and I flew nearer to hear how he fared. The guard said, "your occupation and last residence?" "I am M. of M. and M. of San Diego." "What do these initials mean, brevity is good but clarity is better?" They mean Master of Mules and Mexicans." "What have you done that you can advance as a reason for being folded with the sheep rather than herded with the goats?" "I have built miles of roads and hundreds of bridges." "Tell me more of the character of these roads. Were they harmonious with the natural conditions?" "Oh no, they were straight as a die. If I met a tree I chopped it down; if a boulder I blasted it out of the way; they were level as a floor; if I struck a hill, I scraped away through it; if a valley I filled it up." "Of course you did other things." "Oh yes, I prepared tracts of land for selling in blocks and lots". "How did you do this?" "I scraped off and burned every bit of growth till it was beautifully bare then I levelled it so that it was just land without an individual characteristic to interfere. After that I made streets, straight and level and lined with cement and built miles and miles of cement side walk." "Why did you do all these things, what was your motive?" "Oh of course I was after the money in it and then I learned to have a sort of pride in moving so much dirt in so much time." "Well, M. of M. and M. come in. This gentleman

will take charge of you and see you properly disposed."

This being just a dream, I followed the newcomer and his guide to a model subdivision; It was absolutely level, perfectly squared, with streets bare of tree or blade of grass to the horizon line in every direction. Various people were about, and mules and scrapers. The guide said, "Here is your place I leave you now", and disappeared. Driven by a seemingly irresistible impulse, M. of M. and M. took charge of a team of mules and a scraper and proceeded to scrap up and down and around a group of people who were enveloped in a cloud of dust by his operations. These bedusted ones were those who had contracted his services on the other side, and the law of adjustment had decreed that the one should unrestingly scrape and the others be eternally dusted till the measure of their iniquity be accomplished.

I awoke and realized that of course there is no such person as M. of M. and M. in San Diego, and if there were the dream could not be true because the mules in it were not having a fair show.

I R I S



Our new Price List of Iris is now ready and will be mailed free upon request.

Our new illustrated Catalogue will be ready for distribution shortly.

The Catalogue will be sent upon receipt of fifteen cents in stamps.

The Color Plate in the catalogue is alone worth the price.

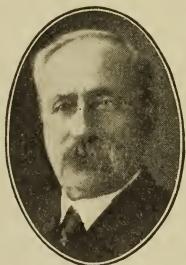
The Dean Iris Gardens

Moneta, California

A Market for Your Blooms

Growers of flowers in and around San Diego are now promised a market for their blooms; that is, if they will raise the kinds which have odor of an economic value.

Mr. E. Moulié, formerly of Jacksonville, Fla., has located in San Diego for the manufacture of perfume and various toilet articles. At the August meeting of the Floral Association, he outlined his hopes and ambitions, which includes the establishment of a new industry in Southern California, and San Diego particularly, destined in a few years to become one of our most valuable assets.



E. Moulié

Mr. Moulié points out the fact that America is annually importing millions of dollars worth of perfumes and toilet articles, which we might just as well produce at home. San Diego climatic conditions are every bit as good as Southern France for the raising of aromatic flowers. In fact, the demand in France has been so great that they have imported adulterants from this country, in order to keep up with the demand, and then have shipped the adulterated article back to us as being something better than we can do ourselves.

The raising of the plants represent an income to France of \$60,000,000 annually, while the manufacture of the raw product and the refining is double that amount. What a tidy sum that would be to be pouring into Southern California.

Four years ago Mr. Moulié sent a lot of soapnut seeds to San Diego, and no doubt many of those trees are now growing. When they have reached the bear-

ing stage, he will buy their crops of seeds. Another new tree to be introduced here is the "tallow tree". Many new shrubs are to be grown, and the department of Plant Industry, of the Agricultural department, will lend all possible aid in getting seeds and cuttings.

Members of the Floral Association particularly should take an interest in this man and his project. He asks no financial assistance whatever, but he does want those who can and will grow flowers, to grow those which have an odor. It is quite possible that many of our native plants are of value in this respect. Investigate in your garden and neighborhood, and if you find a flower or shrub with an odor, take a specimen to 724 Broadway, where it will be tested and its value established.

In Jacksonville, school children made their spending money by raising flowers in their own garden plots. When a certain bloom is called for he will buy any quantity brought in, whether large or small.

People with large plots might be able to plant several acres, or perhaps a vacant lot could be utilized. The benefit would be twofold. The unsightliness of the lot would be removed and undoubtedly the income would more than pay the taxes.

Various northern cities have tried to corral Mr. Moulié and his new industry, and the San Francisco Exposition wants him to make an exhibit, but his large exhibit will be in San Diego, provided the people show a reasonable appreciation of his efforts.

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN FINE



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EXOTIC NURSERIES

1420 State Street, Santa Barbara, California

Two Suggestions

Phoenix, August 14, 1914.

Publisher "California Garden":

Today I have the August number of the "California Garden" and have just finished reading it from cover to cover, which I regularly do on receipt of my copy.

I suggest in answer to the request therein regarding a flower for San Diego:

The lavender flowered bush Malva. This bush grows commonly about San Diego (as well as elsewhere on the coast), requires very little attention, blooms continuously throughout the year, and the flowers are always available for wearing at the buttonhole—men only, or particularly—and best of all, do not wilt quickly.

You may remember that I wore one daily for several months, and often a flower plucked in the morning would still be fresh appearing at the end of the day.

I therefore nominate the malva blossom, and enclose a memory sketch of one of them. The actual color varies from magenta to almost red, and does not change color when wilted.

Sincerely,

V. O. WALLINGFORD.

August 17, 1914.

Editor California Garden:

Your suggestion of having San Diego adopt a certain flower as its badge for 1915 is a good one. I have been thinking about this, and am prepared to name the flower without hesitation. It is our common orange-colored marigold. It fills every requirement:

1. It is cheap.
2. Easily raised from seed.
3. A long bloomer.
4. Striking in color.
5. Spreads very rapidly by reseeding itself.
6. Withstands drought, poor soil and lack of cultivation exceedingly well.
7. Grows especially well in our climate.
8. Needs no pruning, staking or other special care.
9. Absolutely free from pests.
10. Blends well in color with most other flowers.

I know of no other flower that can fulfill the above requirements.

Sincerely yours,

HUGO KLAUBER.

ROBINSON'S CORNER



ONOMENCLATURE has long bothered us in the Rosecroft Barred Rock Yards.

Our chickens have evolved to the point of just having to be named. We thought we had solved the difficulty when we plunged into mythology with Cassandra, but already we have Helenus, the twin brother, and too late found out the original lady never was married, so her husband is called Jupiter who courted her unsuccessfully in the story.

We have come to a stop. Studying over this, our mind seemed grasping for a long genealogy that sounded in the dim past and a light broke, a revelation, we flew to the family Bible and in Genesis X we read the family tree of Noah. It contains lovely original names of one syllable such as Shem, Ham, Cush, Phut, etc., and the branches are many and satisfying. Only one difficulty appears—the ladies' names are not given. Evidently men wrote that chapter. However, Noah has been already christened. He goes to Sacramento this month at the head of our string, to attend the State Fair, and even the ark builder would have been proud of his namesake.

We tell you all this just to give notice that we have preempted Noah's family tree in Barred Rocks and just to mention, that we can sell you anything in this breed of chickens except poor ones.

Rosecroft

Barred Rock Yards

Point Loma, Cal.

What? Where? When? How?



IF A MAN came to your garden and offered to answer these four questions twelve times a year for one dollar, you would deem him a fool, but nevertheless would close the proposition, because the way of man is to avoid consideration of the other fellow's interest in a deal, or most anywhere, for that matter. But supposing that fool man not only undertook such a contract but further pledged himself to introduce to your notice each and every month some new flower or fruit, often both, that it might pay you to plant, and for good measure would give its history, whence it came, how it behaved when the other fellow tried it; and then offered you some of the seed—You would have a fit.

Well, that is the very thing THE PACIFIC GARDEN is doing. It believes that Potatoés and Tomatoes are pretty well looked after and is digging away at the introduction into Southern California of Semi-Tropical Flowers and Fruits. Of course it deals with all garden problems, even the simplest, as pupils for the kindergarten are always at hand, like the ant and the pesky aphids.



ARE you satisfied to have your garden a "catalogue" one. Does the ordinary seed catalogue answer all your questions? If so THE PACIFIC GARDEN will merely disturb your digestion and probably make your head ache, for it would die rather than be stereotyped. But if your garden is a real thing to you and you desire to grow something that has not yet suffered the martyrdom of being "done in color" in the mail order seed list, then THE PACIFIC GARDEN will help you to attain so laudable an ambition, for it has ambitions of its own. It would be clear rather than voluminous, helpful in a restricted field rather than sketchy in a larger one, and above all original, not imitative.

It might be shown that it is your duty to aid THE PACIFIC GARDEN to aid you, but that would smack of orthodoxy and heterodoxy is its most cherished attribute.

You are preparing, if you get a chance, to say, "I don't want it." But how do you know if you have not given it a trial. You would act on pure assumption. Now the publisher, who has to read every issue, even if he does not want to, and has no garden, is quite positive you do want it. Before deciding "who lies" you must have knowledge. So send in your subscription by return mail—which is One Dollar per year. It is a monthly.

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